



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ARGUMENT, by Edwin Bell, LL.B. Toronto: The Canada Law Book Company, Limited, 1910, pp. xiv, 339.

This book is designed to simplify as much as possible logical theory and its application to argumentation. The author has made a distinct contribution to the subject of public discussion, especially from the standpoint of the lawyer. Students will find it exceptionally clear in classification and arrangement, and copious in illustrations drawn both from general argument and from forensic discussions involving testimony and court decisions. The book is particularly clear in the chapters on the classification of arguments. These are explained so thoroughly and are so well illustrated that the average student is able to grasp them and apply them. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished by the trial lawyer especially, and the acquirement of good habits of reasoning should not be left until one gets fixed in bad habits. If used systematically as a hand book this new publication cannot fail to be of great service to lawyers and to others who have to speak in public.

T. C. T.

MODERN THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY. By C. Bernaldo de Quirós. Translated from the Spanish by Alfonso de Salvio, Ph.D., Assistant Professor in Romance Languages, Northwestern University, with an introduction by Wm. W. Smithers, Esq. Boston: Little, Brown, & Company, 1911, pp. xxvii, 249.

CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY. A manual for Judges, Practitioners, and Students. By Hans Gross, J. U. D., Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Graz, Austria, formerly Magistrate of the Criminal Court at Czernowitz, Austria. Translated from the Fourth German Edition, by Horace M. Kallen, Ph.D., Assistant and Lecturer in Philosophy in Harvard University, with an introduction by Joseph Jastrow, Professor of Psychology in the University of Wisconsin. Boston: Little, Brown, & Company, 1911, pp. xx, 514.

Here we have the first two volumes of the Modern Criminal Science Series, to be printed by Little, Brown, & Co. on behalf of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, of which Dean John H. Wigmore of the Law School of Northwestern University, is president, and the Executive Board which includes leading medico-legal specialists, and professors of criminal law, sociology, psychology, psychiatry, and economics, of the principal universities of this country. This institute was organized in June, 1909, in Chicago, at a conference called by educators and students interested in crime, its causes, and the ways of preventing it and punishing for its commission. The object of the institute is "to further the scientific study of crime, criminal law, and procedure, to formulate and promote measures for solving the problems connected therewith, and to co-ordinate the efforts of individuals and organizations interested in the administration